

explorers passed it, and although it was almost certainly known to the fishermen, the explorers did not see its entrance.

(2.) In his second voyage he passed between Anticosti and Labrador (as no one has ever doubted), and, rounding the western end of Anticosti, saw the mountains of Notre Dame to the south. And by the two natives whom he had taken from Gaspé the year before "we were told that it was a part of the southern coast, and that there was an island to the south of which is the way to go from Honguedo [*i.e.*, Gaspé] to Canada." This was named the Island of Assumption. Cartier clearly shows that he had no suspicion previously that this was an island, for on his first voyage he had not gone far enough beyond North Cape of Anticosti to see the land to the south. Had he gone up the river south of the island the previous year, as he was now passing along the northern side, he would not have needed to be told by the natives that the land he had sailed all around was an island. But as he had not gone up the river south of the island, but supposed it to be all land, the information that it was an island was news to him.

(3.) But the most conclusive evidence of all is that Cartier tells us, in so many words, that he did not discover the southern entrance on his first voyage. In returning towards France in May, 1536, he passed down the St. Lawrence directly to Gaspé, "which passage," he says, "had not before that time been discovered."<sup>1</sup> Nothing could be more conclusive upon this point.

#### B.—*Cartier's Second Voyage.*

In his second voyage, Cartier left St. Malo with three ships, on May 19th, 1535, and he did not succeed in reaching Newfoundland until July 7th. He visited Funk Islands, and, entering the Strait of Belle Isle, waited at Blanc Sablon until the 26th for the arrival of the two ships which had been separated from his in a storm. On the 29th he sailed to the west, and twenty leagues beyond the port of Brest (now Old Fort Bay) passed two islands which projected beyond the others into the sea. These were named St. William's Islands, and would appear, from the distance given, to be in the vicinity of what is to-day called St. Augustin Chain. Twelve leagues further he found other islands, which he named *St. Martha's*. Among them, to the north, was a bay with many islands and apparently good harbors. This description applies well to the islands at Great Mecatina, to the north of which is just such a bay as Cartier describes. Fifteen leagues further brought him to another group of islands, which he named *St. Germain*, the description and position of which would place them at the *St. Mary's Islands* or those at *Cape Whittle*. This is confirmed by the fact that his course after leaving them was along a coast which ran east and west, a point to the south-east.<sup>2</sup> Seventeen and a half leagues further he met with other islands, but gave them no name. Seven leagues beyond this he came to *Cape Thiennot*, to which he had given that name on his first voyage. This was without doubt the present *Natashquan Point*. Some seven leagues or more further on he entered a harbor among four islands which stretch out into the sea. This he named *St. Nicholas Harbor*; it appears to be the *Pachachibou* (or *Pishasheebou*) of to-day.

<sup>1</sup> "Passasmes jusques a Honguedo [*i.e.* Gaspé], lequel passage n'auoit pas cydeuant esté descouuert." *Bref Récit*, p. 54, ed. 1863.

<sup>2</sup> The directions are magnetic and not true, of course.